

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 813.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

[Vol. XV.]

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

PHILANTHROPIST. No. 1.

The Latin and Greek languages are subjects of universal importance. If they are of real service, in the education of youth, let us understand their value; if they are useless, we ought to supply their place with more valuable knowledge. As a considerable part of the most valuable time of youth is often spent in the dead languages, a candid discussion of the subject cannot be deemed unimportant.

All that can be said, in favor of the Latin and Greek languages, may be included under two heads. First. They must help to understand our language. Secondly. There must be sufficient knowledge obtained by our youth from ancient authors, to compensate for the time and money spent in the study of them.

The English say that Latin and Greek are necessary to understand the origin and force of words in their own language. This argument will prove too much, and totally destroy itself. Our language has its origin and is derived from several languages besides Latin and Greek; and it is necessary to study one of them, there is the same reason for studying all. According to Dr. Johnson, the principle original words in the English language are derived from the following sources:—From the Latin language 6732 words;—French 4812;—Saxon 1664;—Greek 1148;—Dutch 691;—other languages 736. If we cannot understand English, without knowing all the originals of which it is composed, we must learn Latin. The next in importance is French. After this we must dive into the old Saxon language. We must next labor through the Greek, Dutch, German, Italian, Welsh, Spanish, &c. &c. But it is a well known fact that no person is able to learn all these languages, and it is equally well known that our best writers are acquainted only with Latin and Greek. If then our first authors have learned only so small a part of the originals, and if to understand English it is necessary to know them all, I would ask how have they obtained elegance and accuracy? How have they obtained the whole by knowing only a part? There cannot be a plainer consequence than this; that we do understand English and can write it, without knowing any of the languages from which it is derived.

We ought carefully to distinguish between words and ideas. Words are mere arbitrary marks which represent ideas, but have no connection with the ideas themselves. Hence different nations make use of words totally different to express the same ideas. When custom, which is the foundation and life of every language, has established a particular word, to represent a particular idea, it is of no consequence to know where that word came from or what it once signified. We have only to attend to the force and application of words in our own time.

But words are continually changing their meaning. As science and the human mind advance, new discoveries and improvements take place, and it is necessary to have new words to express these new ideas. Our language now, is extremely different from what it was two or three centuries ago. Whoever should attempt to peruse some of our old English authors, would find nearly as much difficulty as in reading a foreign language. If such a change has taken place, in so short a time, have we any reason to conclude that we use words now in the same sense as they were used in the original languages from whence they are derived; and if we do not, of what use is it to learn those languages?

When the scholar, who is master of Latin and Greek, applies to English authors he is continually involved in difficulties. He finds about one third of our language derived from Latin, but the words are not used in the sense to which he has been accustomed. Where then is he to correct himself? What standard is he to follow? The answer is plain:—He must apply to the best English writers and dictionaries. This is the only expedient. He here finds our most approved customs; and when he follows these, he can write that part of our language which is derived from French, German, Saxon, &c. with the same ease and accuracy, as that which is derived from Latin and Greek. If we learn philosophy, we must study philosophy; if we learn the French language, we must study the French; and if we learn English, we must study that language, and that only.

FOR SALE—ON CREDIT,
10,000lb of BACON, chiefly Joints
20,000lb of TORRACCO,
1,000 gallons of BRANDY,
2,000 ditto WHISKY.
GREEN CLAY.
Pais. 20, 1862. Paid out

FOR SALE
At this Office,
A PLAIN ACCOUNT
OF THE
ORDINANCE of BAPTISM.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

To amend an Act intitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, intitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein, the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification, that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of failure on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the directions, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sales.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands, and other real estate on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which, at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in money aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor, or proprietors, upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been, or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown;

and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of redemption referred to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands, which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, under the direction of the president of the United States, to augment the compensation fixed by law, for the commissioner, or for the principal and assistant assessors, or either of them, in any division where it shall be found necessary for carrying into effect the act intitled, "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," if however, as that the commissioner shall in no case receive more than five dollars per day, nor the principal assistant assessor in any case receive more than three dollars per day, which additional compensation shall be subject to the same rules of settlement as are established by the act last aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 16, 1862.

TH. JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, February 9.

THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

The consultations at Lyons have ended in the self promotion of Buonaparte to the Presidency of the Italian Republic, substituted for the name of the Gladiators. This most extraordinary measure has been generally taken, because no person was to be found, in this new Republic, of sufficient talents and reputation to undertake the trust! Thus adding insult to injury. The placing the French Consul at the head of the Italian Republic, is not a more complete, but a more flagrant association of all Italy, to the gigantic Republic of France. The Italians were before coerced of their liberty, their independence, and their property, by the arts of a pretended friend and protector; they are now plundered of them by the daring impudence of a non-day robber. The thing is the same, but the manner is different, and the manner is a great deal in the perpetration of injustice, as in the conferring a benefit.

The new plan of a constitution given to the Italians, like that of the French, is very complex. With Colleges no less than three, Councils of Statesmen, Councils of Oaxos, Councils of Legislators, a Constitute, if we may so call it, that is a Council of Censors, and what not? A Government of men who have money without wit; men of wit who have no money; men who have neither the one nor the other. Good Heavens! how are we delighted with the new appellations of Possidants, and Dotti, and Commencians; that is plain English, men of land, men of learning, men of trade! All honorable men! And the Colleges too! What real and virtuous representation; what a happy amalgamation of riches, learning, commerce & religion—a grand harmonious dance of all the human mythology typified and illustrated under appropriate peculiar images. Every property and personage advanced as if this well defined and ordered organ and representative in this Italian Legislative Maquereade—this political carnival.

The Roman Catholic worship is declared the established Religion of the Italian Republic.—This measure is essentially necessary to the consolidation of the new order of things. The executive power is in the hands of a President, Vice-President, a Confuta of state, legislative council and ministers. The powers of the President are very extensive. He has the initiative of all the laws, of all negotiation, the appointment of ministers, and of the Vice-President. He remains in office ten years, and is indefinitely re-eligible. His salary is 500,000 livres; the Vice-President's 100,000.

The name of the Italian Republic must naturally excite jealousy. It is pronounced for a portion to assume the title of the whole; and it must necessarily give umbrage to the kings of Naples and Etruria, and even to the Pope. But their hopes or their fears, their wrongs or their rights, as they lie at the mercy, to they serve but for the sport of the Caucasian conflict. This new claim of Buonaparte to the sovereignty of the greater part of Italy, is perhaps but one step to the consolidation of the whole; and there are not wanting those who speculate upon Buonaparte's preparing himself a safe place of retreat, in the event of any change in the Government of France; and this opinion they found upon the difficulty of holding in one hand the reins of such a mighty power as France now possesses.

Indeed, if Italy could be rendered totally independent of France, we know not what could be a greater blessing to its inhabitants, or to the world, than its consolidation into one powerful empire. The misfortunes of that beautiful and interesting country have ever been attributable to its division into small states and independent cities, leagueed in no common confederacy, and incapable of any defence; creating perpetual wars, incessant feuds, and complicated intrigues. These are not times when the petty interests of petty princes have much weight; nor do we see why the greater potentates of Europe should interdict themselves in their fate while power is but a mockery of independence, and whose titles renders sceptres ridiculous.

Amidst all the horror, violence and injustices, of revolutionary periods, there is an advantage to be derived, that ancient customs and deep rooted prejudices, militating against the general good, are overbalanced and subdued; it is possible, that by the concentration of its power, Italy may again be restored to its natural dignity; for it will with that concentration, ultimately be too powerful to submit to the yoke of France.

It would perhaps have been the felicity of Germany, if the shock it has sustained had dissolved its Confederation, and united its force.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in New-Orleans, to another in this city, dated February 25th.—Received by the Augusta.

"By a proclamation this day, the port is to be shut immediately on receiving official accounts of the peace from Spain. 44 American vessels are now in this port.

Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, March 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"With much satisfaction, I am enabled to inform you of news of the most pleasing nature. Advice from St. Domingo, of the 4th of March, state, that the fortified camp of Toussaint had been carried, after a most desperate and sanguinary assault. It was defended by 36 pieces of cannon, and naturally strong. It was considered impregnable; but nothing could withstand the aid and intrepidity of the heroes of Italy. Thrice they advanced against this well defended entrenchment; and thrice were they repulsed. Animated, however, by their former hard earned laurels, and headed by Gen. Le Clerc, victory dawned upon their efforts; and they planted their standards amidst the heaps of slaughtered negroes. The victory, though dearly bought is of much importance, as the terrified negroes have fled in every direction; nor will the influence of Toussaint have any effect in rallying them again, to the banner of destruction. The war may be considered as really finished, though nominally in existence."

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Havana, to a respectable merchant of this city, dated March 8.

"Before the sailing of your vessel, I shall inform you of the closure of this port to Americans. A ship from Charleston, loaded with flour and rice, was ordered out, and failed the 7th inst. Several vessels came up to the mouth of the harbour to come in, but in vain; they were not allowed to come to an anchor, therefore I believe it is certain our trade with this place is over."

Arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, the French frigate Necessity, commanded by captain Kergarion, in 1861, from Cape-Francois. We are now in a state upon what object this vessel has been dispatched to the United States.

The general impression is, the is defined to procure supplies of provisions for the forces at St. Domingo.

The Necessity brings the latest accounts from the Cape. No important military occurrences had taken place.

Gantheaume with the fleet from Toulon, arrived at St. Domingo, where he landed his troops and having flaid there only eight days failed again, suppoed for France.

General Leclerc, with a division of the French army, has penetrated from the Cape through the mountains, as far as Port Republican, where his head-quarters are now reported to be established.

Rigaud had failed for Aux-Cayes, where he hopes to raise a considerable number of his old friends, and attack the rebels in the fourth.

The black general Maurepas, who commanded at Port-de-paix, had surrendered himself to the French, together with all his army, amounting to nearly five thousand men.

Lexington, April 16.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday last from Natchez, who left the 12th of March, informs, that Flour was from four to five dollars per barrel, and Tobacco about the same price per hundred.—He also states that sixteen boats were lost between the mouth of Ohio and New-Orleans previous to his leaving Natchez.

It is said that during the late freshes, five boats were lost on Licking river.

OF LOUISIANA.

The cession of this country to France has, of late, been much talked of, and his excited, in a great degree, the attention of the citizens of the western country, and this was natural. It arose from our commercial intercourse with Louisiana, and not from a desire in the western people to withdraw themselves from the government of the Union, and unite themselves to that of the French republic, as has been slanderously asserted by several federal prints to the eastward. No, the western people are warmly attached to the constitution of the United States, and to its present republican administration; and their plain republican manners will always present a formidable barrier against the wild projects of a luxurious and intriguing aristocracy. This is the true reason of the libellous assertions. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers, affording the only vent for the numerous products of our soil, any thing concerning what would affect what is here called, "the Orleans trade," did excite, and must continue to excite our attentions. With a conviction of this truth, we make the following extracts from the Aurora.

That paper of the 22d ult. shews that the project of settling Louisiana had been contemplated by the government of France more than a century ago; that the country took its name from that of the monarch (Louis); that under the famous Mississippi scheme, projected by Law, and patronized by the French monarch, 12,000 persons of both sexes were sent thither, and, through the perfidious conduct of the court were afterwards abandoned. Having for early a claim to the country, the colonization of it, still continued to be a favorite object with France.

But another favorite object was, the colonization of Egypt, to make up for the loss of her colonies in Asia, and to provide resources for a part of the military, on the cessation of the war.

"The question of choice (says the Aurora) between Egypt and Louisiana had not been determined when the revolution of the 4th of September 1797, broke up the directory and sent Pichegru, Willot, &c. and many others who had been in favour of the Louisiana colony, to Cayenne. The negotiations then pending at Lyle, and which terminated on the 16th of that month, had some effect in ultimately deciding the question. Serious preparations had been made for a military expedition. Fleets had been actually equipped, and arms and stores suitable for that most climate. How the definition of these fleets came to be changed, has not yet been precisely ascertained, but it has been attributed to the Macedonian argument, (gold). The definition had not been changed on the 5th of November, 1797, when Buonaparte was appointed to the command of the army of England. The difference which took place between Barras and the directory, in the early part of 1798, and the discovery of the revolutionary conspiracy in Ireland, put an end to all the designs against that country, and those who had been in favour of the Egyptian conquest, happening to be the most influential, the expedition thither was relinquished upon, and Buonaparte set out for Toulon, in May 1798, and failed on the 19th of that month. And thus was the project of colonizing Louisiana, for that time laid aside by accidental occurrences.

"Among the reasons repeatedly urged in this paper for wishing success to the French expedition in Egypt, was because it prevented any interference, or colour of interference with our policy; as we were persuaded that the project of colonizing Louisiana, and of Egypt, is more than a century old, if it had been attempted during the

year 1798, the enemies of our liberties would have urged it is an act conceived by the republicans, and executed with a view to overthrow the federal government.

"The failure of the French in Egypt, did not lessen the exigency of the policy of their provision for colonization. Indeed, the nature of the present government of France, renders that object infinitely more necessary, and more on account of the nature and operation of that power, which the ruler of that nation has taken upon him to exercise.

"These considerations were not matters of indifference to the present administration nor to its members, before the people called them into power. Among the first acts of the present administration, were the arrangements to guard against the chance of those evils, which might, in a secondary degree, arise even from prejudices. The new minister sent to Spain by our government was fully instructed on this point, and although Mr. Bayard, in a most base and scandalous manner dared to traduce that gentleman on the floor of congress, while Mr. C. Pinckney was absent, that gentleman has fulfilled his instructions and effected an object, which, while it gives new fecdity to the territory, and enlarges the trade of the union, will, when it is developed, show to the people of America the justice of the choice they have made of public men, and the foresight, intelligence and ability with which one of the most important negotiations that has taken place since we had a national existence, has been conducted.

"We will not suppose that the federal papers know and conceal the facts—we do not possess a knowledge of the details, but these facts we know. That the consular government had, upon the failure of the Egyptian colony, resolved to adopt that of Louisiana. We are informed that the plan had been carried so far as the appointment of a governor, who received the pay as such for six months, and that governor was General Collot, who was formerly governor of Guadalupe; that a prefect was appointed, and that Adet, formerly ambassador here, was that prefect.

"We know more, that Mr. Livingston was not 48 hours at Paris, when agreeably to his instructions he took up this subject, and that the issue has been the abandonment of the design by the French government. General Collot and citizen Adet, have ceased to receive their salaries, and the Spanish government has asked with a liberality on the occasion towards the United States, and in her negotiations with France on this subject, that entitles that government to our respect and attachment.

"As we have not learned that this subject has been adjusted in its lateral arrangements, we do not think ourselves at liberty to offer surmises on the specific objects to which it relates, as new points arising may alter some of the inferior dispositions. We have thought it proper to be thus far diffusive on this occasion, to shew that the anti-republican prints, are as destitute of information as formerly that our present executive had, in the first hours of its political career, entered upon a course of measures, the operation and scope of which, when fully developed, will be found glorious to them, and happy for our country." (FARM. REG.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Medical Society, held on Saturday 30th of February, 1802, it was resolved, that a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of that value, be offered for the best natural and medical history of any one of the United States of America.

The candidate is requested particularly to attend to the nature of the soil commonly prevalent in any country he may describe, to the effects produced by clearing the land in the climate, and the consequent influence of these causes on diseases; to the rate of longevity in the inhabitants; to the flowering of certain herbs and trees as connected with agricultural operations; and lastly to the mineral and saline productions of the earth. He will be much aided in his inquiries by attending to the hints and subjects of observation contained in "Count Berchthold's essay to direct and extend the enquiries of Patriotic travellers," and in "Dr Lettson's Naturalist's and Traveller's companion!"

To each dissertation a motto must be prefixed, and the same motto must be put on the back of a sealed letter containing the name of the author. All dissertations except that to which the prize shall be adjudged, will be returned to any person that may be directed, together with the letter which contains the author's name, unopened. The dissertations must be delivered free of expence to the president, on or before the last Saturday in Feb. 1803.

BENJ. RUSH, President.

HEDGE THOMPSON, Secretary pro tem.

"The printers of Newspapers in the U. S. will aid the cause of science by inserting the above a few times.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Clear creek, near Mount-Pleasant, one BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, twelve years old, docked and branded on the near shoulder I S a star in his forehead some saddle spots and shod all round.—Appraised at \$15.

WILLIAM IRVINE.

Dec. 24, 1801.

I have this day vested in my Son DANIEL BRADFORD, the property of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE. The distinguished patronage which this paper has experienced for upwards of fourteen years, claims my most grateful acknowledgments, and excites in my mind the pleasing hope, it will not be diminished whilst under the direction of the present Editor.

The above information must necessarily be left to those who have unsettled accounts, either for News-Papers or Advertisements, the property of a speedy settlement of those accounts, which alone can enable me to close my business.

The public's obliged,
And very humble servant,
JOHN BRADFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE office of Editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, having this day devolved on me, I enter with diffidence on the duties of the important task. Believing that the success of a Newspaper, depends alone on the talents, attention and integrity of the Editor; I state myself that so far as I may be deficient in the first, will be amply supplied by the other two.

TAK encouragement heretofore given the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, will induce me to continue it on the present plan; and my hope of success, rests on a determination to use my best endeavors, to merit the public patronage.

DANL. BRADFORD.

March 31st, 1802.

M I L L S FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 196 ACRES OF LAND, Lying on Lower Howard's creek, in Clarke county, the former property of James Bryant. There is on it an elegant TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, A GOOD COUNTRY GRIST MILL, A GOOD NEW FILLING MILL, in good repair, well established; A GOOD STILL HOUSE. The buildings all well built of Stone; with other improvements. A MEADOW, ORCHARD, and other LAND in cultivation; with never failing SPRINGS of the best water.

The whole will be sold together or a part; with a MILL SEAT.

The best that is known in this country, for a Merchant Mill; the convenience and quality of STONE for building is scarce to be found—it is within two miles of Booneborough, six of Winchester, fifteen of Lexington. A general warranty deed will be given. Terms will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

April 14th, 1802.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office Danville, Ky. which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

- A—Jac. Albaugh, Danville.
- B—W. Breathed, care of Mr. Whitesides, Logan court-house.
- D—Thos. T. Davis, near Danville, Ky. 3.
- F—Joshua Fry, forwarded to Danville, C. Freeman, Danville, Ky.
- G—George Givens, near Danville.
- L—Jos. Lewis, Mercer co. Thos. Shaw, Cumberland, to be sent in Danville, Ky.
- M—Jonathan Miller, Lincoln co. near Danville.
- R—Wm. Rugglefs, Danville, Ky. Caleb H. Rukitts, Danville, Ky.
- S—Thomas Shaw, Danville, Ky. care of Mr. More.
- T—William Turner, Danville, Ky.

JOS. HERTICE, P. M.

1st April, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on Thursday the 27th of May next, we or one of us will attend the Commissioner's appointed by the county court of Harrison county, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes." To take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry made in the name of Josiah Watfson of 3000 acres of land on a branch of Licking river, now called the North-Fork of Raven creek, lying about two miles above the Bullock-Pen, on said creek in Harrison county.—The Commissioners to meet at the house of Andrew Hampton, and proceed from thence to the land.—And to do such further acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to the above recited act.

SAML. M'ILLEN,
JOHN TAYLOR.

Lexington, 14th April, 1802.

N. B. Notice similar to the above, was given in September last, but from some unforeseen circumstance, the parties did not attend.

I HAVE AN ORLEAN BOAT

FOR SALE,

45 FEET LONG & 14 WIDE,
Strong & Well Built, with
4 OARS, CABLE, &c.

IT lies at Fulgerfon's ferry on the Kentucky river. For terms apply to the subscriber near the Cross-Plains, or the printer hereof.

Benjamin Grimes.

April 15th, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of JOHN NANCARROW
[A BANKRUPT.]

WHEREAS A commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John Nancarrow, in the town of Lexington and district of Kentucky, merchant; and he has been declared a bankrupt. Wherefore the said John Nancarrow is hereby required to surrender himself, to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them on the 10th and 24th days of April, and on the 8th day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, at the office of the District court in the town of Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination: All persons indebted to said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Will. Marion,
John Bradford,
John Jordan, jun. } Comrs.

Lexington, March 27th 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Muddy creek, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, has a star in his face, two saddle spots on his back, branded on the near shoulder thus I, judged to be four years old.—Appraised to 30 dollars.

NATHAN LIPSCOMB.

March 19, 1802.

ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.

Have just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their STORE, in Lexington, on Main Street, opposite the Court house,

A Very Large, and Well Assorted Cargo

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS', GLASS, CHINA,
WARES, &c.

Which have been laid in on lower terms than usual, and which will be sold accordingly, for Cash, Hemp, and Country made Sugar.—To avoid the great trouble and expence attending the collection of debts, no accounts will be opened.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account—likewise those indebted to the estates of JAMES & WILLIAM PARKER deceased, are requested to make payment of the respective sums due, before the first of June next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, may depend on suits being commenced against them without delay.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, to wit:

January Term, 1802.

Nathan Hulston,
Joseph F. Lewis,
Spencer Griffin, } Complainants.
Against
Spencer Griffin, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of the next May Term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; and after copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, (once Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy, Telle,
WILLIS GREEN, C. D. D. C.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

From the Lady's Monitor.

SUN SET.

A down the track of lead day,
The glowing Sun pursues his way;
And pours a variant flood of light,
From yellow morn, to dusky night.

Rapid he wheels the golden car,
Which mid day splendors darts far,
From caftern worlds to western clime,
And sinks in majesty sublime.

Behold him cast the side-long ray,
That backward rolls the tide of day;
And lights the east with pure rays,
Than op'ning morn's descending blaze.

Down the tall mound retreating flows,
Loth, very loth, he seems to go;
Nor e'er can mark the leav'ning fire,
That quite reluctant quits the sphere.

Next from some window's shining pane,
He slides towards the humble plain;
And full retreating, heels away,
Nor leaves on earth, a spark of day.

ANECDOTE.

AN eminent lawyer went into the shop of a gentleman in Bowling, who was in partnership with his brother-in-law, and enquired for some waiicoots. A number of elegant patterns were thrown on the counter, and, after looking at them for a moment, the lawyer pleasantly observed, he should like to take one of them, if he would take his pay in law. "You may take one, if you please," replied the gentleman, "and pay my brother-in-law."

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately acquired in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Store FRAMED HOUSES, Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large Frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscribers, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

411

NOTICE.

30 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
Will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, on
Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public
Square.

FOR SALE.

21 TWO STILL & A BOILER,
MADE OF Copper, of superior quality. The
terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-
wise young Horses taken in payment. For further par-
ticulars application may be made to the Editor of
his paper.

November 4, 1851

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.

5 Cuthbert Harrison, Complainant,
against
James Barbour, Thomas } Defendants.
Holt, and Philip Barbour,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Holt, not having en-
tered his appearance herein, appearing to law
and the rules of this court and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is
an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the
complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do
appear here, on the third day of the next May term,
and answer the complaint in suit; and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inferred in the Kentucky
Gazette, for two months successively; another copy
posted up at the courthouse door, and a third copy
published at the Danville meeting house door four
Sundays immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle.

WILLIS GREEN, C. D. D. C.

WAGON'S

9 R. BRADLEY
RESPECTFULLY announces that
he succeeds Major WAGON, in the
commodious Brick House and Stables,
which he lately occupied in this place,
with a revision of assistants and servants,
arranged to respective departments;
which together with that peculiar respect
shown himself while with Major Wagon,
emboldens him to anticipate a pa-
tronage from GENTLE GUESTS, ONLY,
as durable as his solicitude to please.
Lexington, 15th Feb. 1852.

2 TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clark county,
on the head of Stoner, an
IRON GRAY MARE,
About seven years old, upwards of fifteen
hands high, blood before, no brand perceivable,
appraised to \$29.

JAMES MILLER.

February 5th, 1852.
FOR SALE
At this Office,
THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR.
Price 2 1-2 Dollars.

THE President and Directors of the
Kentucky insurance company, think it
their duty to inform their fellow citizens
and the public in general, that they are
now organized, and ready to receive propo-
sals to insure vessels or boats of every
description, on their voyages up or down
the Western waters, or at sea. Application
may be made at their office in Lex-
ington, accompanied with declaration
of the shipper and certificate containing
the name, burthen, dimensions and the
goodness of the said vessel or boat, their
being well loaded for the intended voyage,
the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo,
the port from which they sail and place
of destination. Further information may
be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1852.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

Just received, new opening
And For Sale at the STORE of
JOHN A. SLITZ.
Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1852

8 WANTED,
A QUANTITY OF
MERCHANTABLE WHISKY,
(if delivered at Frankfort would be preferred)
Apply to
MACBEN & POTZER.
Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1852.

10 NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

Returns his thanks to his customers for
their past favors, and hopes by his attention
to business to merit them in future.
He begs leave to inform the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed his shop next
door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Hen-
ry Marshall's tavern, on Main street.—
The ladies are respectfully informed that
they may be supplied with Grecian San-
dals, a new and much esteemed improve-
ment, and superior to the former fashions.
Other branches of his business is carried
on as usual, with neatness and dispatch.
Lexington, February 12.

4 AS my Son Tandy Rutherford, has
without any just cause eloped from out of
my care, or jurisdiction, I hereby forwarn
any person or persons, whatever, from
dealing with him, or harbouring him by
any means, as I shall not spare putting
the law in force against any body that
will be liable for the above breach, &c.
Archibald Rutherford.
March 23, 1852.

TO BE RENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

4 And possession given on the 1st of
May,
THE lot and buildings thereon, in the
town of Lexington, opposite the
Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and extend-
ing from Main street, to Short street.
There is a handsome two story
BRICK BUILDING,
Fronting on Main street, a BRICK KIT-
CHEN and SMOKE HOUSE, and a
good FRAMED STABLE back. Any
person inclined to take the above men-
tioned lot and buildings, may know the
terms by applying to the Printer bereof.

NOTICE.

4 AS I have invented a Machine for
the CUTTING OF NAILS, which
will on a moderate calculation, cut one
thousand pounds of Iron into Nails of a
any size, in twelve hours; and have shewn
a model thereof, to a number of my
friends and acquaintances; also, have
taken the proper steps to obtain a patent
for the same, I do hereby forwarn all
persons from making use of said invention,
under the penalty of what the law
directs in such cases.

EDWD. WEST.

Lexington, 24th March, 1852.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our
shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to
be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or
Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,
For Sale.
ANDW. McALLA & Co.
WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,
For sale at this office.

A LIST LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington,
on the 31st of March, 1852, which if not
taken out by the 30th of June next, will
be sent to the General Post Office as
dead letters.

31 A.—Richard Ashton, Lexington; Eli-
hu Allen, near ditto Fayette county, on
Hickman waters; Aga Adman, care of
James Brown; Anne Aikin, care of Mr.
Brownlee; Adw. Armstrong, care of
Messrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter; Geo.
Adams, Lexington, 3.

B.—Jos. Beard, Lexington; Jno. C.
Bayless, do. 2; David Brown, do. Wm.
Brown, near do. George Brownlee, do.
Anth's. Bleth, do. 3; Rebecca Bain do.
Stephen Barrett, to the care of the Post-
Master, do. John Blyth; Valentine Bar-
nard, Fayette cy. David Barkley; J. Wier
Bealart, at Col. Hart's rope works, Lex-
ington; Thos. Belt, Lexington; Benj.
Berry near do. care of Maj. Wagon; cap-
t. John Bell, Fayette 3. capt. Thos. Bell,
near Lexington.

C.—John Chiles, eq. near Lexington;
John Calhoun, near do. Alex Colwell, do.
col. Marquis Calmes, near do. Thomas
Clarke, Croft Plains, Fayette, cy. 2;
Thos. Cavins, near Lexington; Allen
Campbell, near do. Thos. Cox, South
horn; James Cord, care of Robt. Can-
bell, Lexington, 2; the rev. Mr. Chas.
catholic mission, near do. Thos. Ca-
vins, near do. Senory Cehow, Fayette
cy. Chas. Clarke, Lexington; Walter
Carroll, do. Jas. Crutcher, Jefferson cy.
Elizabeth Curry, Fayette cy. Della Crom-
well, Lexington; Danl. Caldwell, near
do. Jas. B. Crawford, do.

D.—Adrian Devinport Lexington;
Geo. Dodd, care of Mr. Key, Louisville;
Jno. Dodd, Lexington; rev. Mr. Jacob
Dossman, do. 2; Geo. Durret, Fayette cy.
J. J. Dufour Lexington.

E.—Hugh Emmonson near Lexington;
Rolfie Eldridge, jun. do.
F.—Jno. or Jas. Fleming, Lexington;
Leo. Fleming, near do. Jos. Freeland;
care of R. Wilson, eq. near do. Mil-
lissent Fowler, Manchester; Leo. Flem-
ing, Lexington.

G.—The ladies Gray, near Lexington, 2;
Jno. Gray, do. Jno. Gregg, care of Mr.
Todd, cotton manufacturer; capt. Wm.
Grant, Lexington; col. John grant, do.
capt. Benj. Graves, do.

H.—Andw. Holmes, Lexington; Jos.
Harkins, do. Geo. Hunter, near do. care
of Benj. Parith; George Hamilton, Ken-
tucky, America; Penelope Hart near
Lex. 2; Abel Headington, do. care of
Saml. Ayres; Danl. Haffert, near do.
David Huston do. Jas. Harrison, do. Benj.
Howard, att'y. at law, Fayette; Pary
Humphreys, Lexington; Thos. Hawes;
Georgetown, Scott cy. maj. Adam Hoope,
Lexington, 2; Ezekiah Harrison, eq.
near do. 3.

I.—Alexander Irvine, care of Thos.
Irvine, near Lexington; Richd. Jones,
near do. Ephraim January, Jefferson cy.
Wm. Irvin near Lexington; James E.
January do. 3.

K.—Ro. Kindall, near Lexington, care
of Alex. Parker; Jno. Knox, do. care
of Mr. Todd, merchant; Thos. Kirtley,
near do.

L.—Wm. Leary, merchant; Jacob E.
Lehre, Lexington; James Loney, do. 2;
Wm. Ledlie, near do. Henry Lankert, do.
Bernard Lingeliefer, Fayette cy. Afa
K. Lewis, student, Lexington; Wm.
Lytle eq. do. Saml. Lewis, near do.

M.—Wm. McFarland, to the care of
maj. Morrison; John McKinny, Lexing-
ton; Mr. McGowan, near do. maj. Jno.
Morrison, Hickman C. K. Jno. Morris,
Fayette cy. James Milligan, care of
Geo. Tegenard, Lexington; David Mit-
chell, Cain run, Fayette cy. A. M'Glaugh-
lin, Gardner, Lexington, care of Maj.
Morrison; Mary Ann Marshall, care of
H. Marshall; maj. Jas. Morrison, Lex-
ington; Jno. Maion, do. Zach. Marigum,
care of Doct. Freeman, do. Ann McGre-
gor, do. Charles McPheter, near do. col.
James McDowell, near do. Nich. Mor-
gan Fayette cy. col. David Meade, Lex-
ington; Geo. Manfel, do. Jno. M'Dow-
ell near do. capt. Tho. M'Durdie, do.

N.—Wm. Niblick jr. Croft plains;
John Nancarrow, Lexington, 2;
O.—Thomas Ochletree, confit. Lexing-
ton; Waller Overton, Fayette cy. 3.

P.—Henry Payne, eq. Fayette cy. Col.
Ro. Patterfon, Lex. cy. Jos. Patter-
fon, Fayette cy. care of col. Trotter.
Ro. Poag, Fayette cy. Jno. Peake, Ky.
Fielder Parker, near Lex. Mr. Page, at
col. Meade's, Jno. Parith, Lex. Ira Per-
cival, do. Mary Pickett, near do.

R.—Jas. Reed, Fayette cy. Geo. Ro-
binson, Ky. care of rev. Mr. Marshall,
Alex. Rois, Lex. Jno. Right, near Bri-
an's Ration; Ninian Riley, Fayette cy.
Jas. Ruffel, instructor of an Academy
near Lex. Thos. Ramfey, S. Elkhorn, 2.
Sufannah Runtian, Lex. Wm. Robertson,
Clarke cy. Wm. Rhinon, Lex. Jno. Ro-

gers, Fayette, capt. Jos. Rogers, near
Lex. 4. Capt. Jno. G. Richardson, near
do. Mrl. Wright, do. Gen. Wm. Ruf-
sell, Fayette.

S.—Feyton Short eq. near Lex. Thos.
Simpson, care of Jno. Arthur, Merchant
do. Sufanna Shack, do. Jos. Smith, student,
care of rev. J. Wells, do. Jas. H. Stewart,
do. 3. Martin Sidner, Fayette cy. Henry
Sidner, Lex. Mr. Sullivan, Surveyor do.
Francis Stall, do.

T.—Ro. Taylor, Fayette cy. col. Ste-
phen Temple, Lex. Wm. Taylor, fuller,
Howard's creek; Jno. Taylor, Lex.
Tatman Truitt, Scott cy. Michl. Troy,
Lex. David Taylor, Rockbridge cy. Mr.
Tibbats Lex. The Hon. B. Thrufton, do.
V.—Mr. Vaapradde, Lex. Jas. Vin-
fon, do.

W.—Hallett Mitchell Windlow, Fay-
ette cy. David Williamson, Lex. J. Wier
do. Jas. Wilson, Woodford cy. care of H.
Marshall, do. Wm. Wells, care of Jona.
M'Guire Lex. Jas. Willton, schoolmaster
Scott cy. Alex. Wright, care of John
Anderson, Lex. Rev. Jas. Wells, do.
Jos. Williams, do. Hon. Caleb Wallace,
near do. 2. Mr. Warfield, near do. capt.
Robt. Wilson, Fayette cy. maj. Jas.
Ware, near Lex.

Y.—Jno. Young, Lex. Philip Yeises
& Son, do.
Z.—Fred. Zimmerman, Lex.
JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

For the information of those who wish
to make INSURANCE.

A APPLICATION for insurance must
be accompanied with a certificate,
specifying the length and width of the
vessel or boat, the cable, item, salt, num-
ber of oars, pump and canoe or stiff, the
number of hands, &c. which ought to be
given by persons who are judges, and
who are disinterested reputable men.

A bill of lading signed by the cap-
tain, or a manifest signed by the inspec-
tor, which shall specify the whole of the
cargo on board, or to be put on board—
it must also state where the boat or vessel
lies—where the will take in her cargo—
when she will take her departure; or if
she has failed the time when, and the
port to which she is bound; and if any
information has been received from
her since the failed, it must be communi-
cated. The insurance does not com-
mence until the vessel is under way, on
her intended voyage and the premium
paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a sur-
vey must be made by disinterested men,
who are to state in writing, what in their
opinion is necessary to be done, for the
interest of the parties concerned; as also
a protest to be entered by the captain on
oath, in which the hands must join, stating
particularly the loss, where and how it
happened, and what cargo was then on
board.

In case a boat or vessel be lost, it is
the duty of the captain and hands, to use
all possible means to recover the whole
or as much as possible, of the cargo, for
which labor and expence, the insurers
will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is insured, must attempt
to pass the Falls of the Ohio, without
taking a pilot on board.

Any shipper, who intends to tarry at
any port or place on the voyage, for the
benefit of trading, or other purposes, must
have an article to that effect, inserted in
the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MACBEAN, Clk.
March 4th, 1852.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm, in the
neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still
to do my business in town, I think it necessary
to inform my clients that except during the sessions
of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the
Territories North-west of the Ohio, I shall attend
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,
at which time and place, all who have business with
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1851.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in
Clarke county, on Bull run, a bright, bay
MARK, five years old, fourteen hands high,
a few saddle spots on the back, frimp of the
nose, and a few grey hairs in the forehead, no
mark or brand perceivable.—As appraised to
\$12 13.

JOHN CLEMMONS.

February 2, 1852.

JAMES MACCOUN,
Has just received from Philadelphia, a large
well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

Of the latest importations from Europe,
AND now opening at his store on Main street,
A nearly opposite the Market house, which will
be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his
Nail Manufactory.
A constant supply of Gal and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 18, 1852.